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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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Looking back at '89: nonfarm employment

Nonfarm employment in South Dakota ended the decade on a fairly positive note, increasing 3.3 percent over 1988 levels. There was an average of 274,900 nonfarm wage and salaried jobs in the state in 1989, about 8,800 more than in 1988. That over-the-year job growth weakened some from the 3.6 percent increase of 1987 to 1988, but was still stronger than year-to-year changes noted throughout the majority of the 80s.

At least part of the increases in nonfarm employment levels can be linked to the fact that dual wage-earners and multiple job-holding have become commonplace, some out of necessity and some out of choice. In many cases, people have more than one nonfarm job; while in other cases, farmers and farm workers also hold a nonfarm job to help stabilize their income.

Services

Record-breaking plays like broken record

Pointing out that the services industry led all industries in job growth and set "record-breaking" employment levels may sound like a "broken record," but the numbers speak for themselves and reinforce the concept of a shift to a service economy. Employment in this industry in 1989 averaged 67,100 jobs, up 2,600 (or 4.0 percent) from 1988.

Medical and health services accounted for much of this job growth, which was found among both hospitals and other types of health services. New technologies continue to have tremendous impacts on this industry. Because of these advances, patients are likely to undergo more tests and diagnostic procedures, take more medications, see more specialists, and undergo more aggressive treatments than before--simply because the services are available now to prolong or improve life.

Unlike other areas, major health care is one where the consumer wants and demands the best that is available--regardless of the cost and whether or not they can afford it. As a result, costs have risen dramatically, and insurance companies and others footing the bills have put pressure on health care facilities to curb costs. That has meant some changes in the way those facilities offer services and some employment shifts within the industry's various sectors.

For example, procedures formerly conducted on an inpatient-basis in higher cost facilities such as hospitals shifted to lower cost centers such as outpatient facilities and clinics. Diagnostic testing became more frequently performed by independent labs. Releasing hospital patients earlier, which was another cost-cutting measure, led to a surge in demand for nursing homes and home health care.

Employment in hotels and amusement facilities was up about 700 jobs (or 9.0 percent) over 1988 levels. This industry benefited in 1989 from employment increases in existing hotels and the state's growing convention business. The continually-growing popularity of renting movies and video games also contributed to this job growth, among new and expanding video rental businesses.

Social services noted a job increase of 400 over the year. Sharing this growth were adjustment training centers/sheltered workshops, child care facilities and residential care facilities such as alcohol and drug rehabilitation centers.

There was also an increase of 200 jobs in the personal and business services division of the services industry from 1988 to 1989, the majority of which was in business services.

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More specifically, much of this increase was in personnel supply services. Employers have found temporary help advantageous because of the ease and convenience of meeting peak workloads or being able to quickly find workers to fill in for permanent employees who are temporarily absent. Workers are attracted to these agencies because of the training opportunities and the flexible scheduling offered; for others it is simply an opportunity for employment that otherwise does not exist.

Retail Trade

Pulls close second

The industry experiencing the second largest employment growth from 1988 to 1989 was retail trade, which increased 2,300 jobs (or 4.4 percent). Much of the growth in this industry too is connected to the shift toward a service economy, as retail establishments add personnel in order to offer many of the services which customers want and are willing to pay for.

Eating and drinking establishments make up the largest portion of the retail trade industry, are one of the fastest growing industries in the state, and accounted for much of retail trade's employment growth over the year. Eating places (which include everything from national chain fast-food places to mom and pop-run cafes and from ice cream stands to pizzerias) accounted for more of this growth than did drinking places.

Gambling an ace in the hole for Deadwood, state

The legalization of gambling in Deadwood during 1989 meant the addition of many casino workers to the payrolls of restaurants/lounges in that area--an addition which was substantial enough to impact employment levels statewide.

Substantial increases were also found among general merchandise stores and apparel and accessory stores, where employment increased 500 over the year. Large department stores (those with more than 50 employees), smaller general merchandise stores (those with less than 50 employees) and variety stores such as dime stores all noted increases. The food store sector of the retail trade industry posted a 300 job gain from 1988 to 1989, as grocery stores continued to add more labor-intensive services such as prepared meals in response to consumer demand for convenience.

Government

Government employment in the state was up 1,200 jobs (or 2.0 percent) from 1988 to 1989. Increases were noted in federal, state and local government, with the largest number of jobs being added in local government. The opening of the federal prison in Yankton contributed to the employment increase in federal government.

Employment at the state's schools accounted for much of the growth in state government. The employment of students themselves at the institutions where they attend school accounted for a fair portion of this growth, a part of whom have jobs as part of their participation in work study programs. Local government employment increased in both the education and non-education sectors.

Finance, Insurance & Real Estate

"Charge it!"

Employment in the finance, insurance and real estate industry averaged 15,700 in 1989, up 1,100 jobs (or 7.5 percent) over the year. The majority of that growth was in the finance division, with 750 jobs being added in nondepository credit institutions. As the market for credit card customers and credit card use has become saturated and competition among firms offering credit cards has intensified, firms have placed an emphasis on customer service to gain and keep customers. The offering of such individualized customer services tends to be rather labor-intensive and requires additional employees to provide that service.

There was an over-the-year increase of 200 jobs among insurance carriers and agents and brokers and organizations offering services to insurance companies and policyholders. An out-of-state based firm in this industry which has a branch office in South Dakota transferred more of its workload to the South Dakota operation in 1989, which required the hiring of additional workers. Also impacting employment in this sector were additional staff who were hired to write federal crop insurance policies. Because of changes in federal requirements, some recipients of federal disaster payments had to obtain crop insurance before they could be eligible for farm programs.

Wholesale Trade

Wholesale trade employment increased 800 jobs from 1988 to 1989, a 4.5 percent growth. This growth was split fairly evenly between the durable and nondurable goods divisions. In fact, this increase was pretty much a combined effort on the part of the various sectors

throughout this industry, including those that sell office equipment, grocery and related goods, electrical appliances and equipment, industrial machinery and equipment, chemicals and allied products, and farm supplies.

Construction

Built up job growth

Employment in the state's construction industry averaged 10,100 in 1989, up 600 jobs (or 6.3 percent) from 1988. Each of the three divisions within this industry noted growth over 1988 levels. In the building construction division, there was activity on such projects as the mall in Aberdeen, the new convention center in the Spearfish area, and housing in the rapidly expanding Sioux Falls and Rapid City areas.

In the highway and street construction division, such projects as the widening and re-building of 6th Avenue in Aberdeen, and repair work on 41st Street in Sioux Falls and on Interstates I-29 and I-90 added to employment levels. Special trade construction employment also increased from 1988 to 1989, with firms which do such work as electrical work, plumbing, heating, air-conditioning, masonary, plastering, and concrete work getting jobs on building projects like the ones mentioned above.

Manufacturing

Despite the closure of a large manufacturing firm in the northeast part of the state, employment in the state's manufacturing industry grew 200 jobs from 1988 to 1989--and still reached the highest level ever recorded in the state's history. The growth which did occur was found largely among firms which manufacture apparel and other finished products, rubber and miscellaneous products, and transportation equipment.

Mining

Coming to the surface

Mining employment was stable from 1988 to 1989, even though mining activity has picked up. The continued shift from underground mining to surface mining helps explain that seeming paradox, because surface mining is less labor-intensive. Had it not been for an increase in surface mining, even though it requires less labor than does underground mining, this industry may have experienced an employment decline. Some jobs were lost by the completion of construction work which occurred in 1988 in preparation for surface mining. By 1989, the overburden had been stripped in preparation for surface mining and companies were 'ready to mine in '89.'

Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities

The transportation, communication and public utilities industry also lost 100 jobs over the year, a 0.7 percent decline. That was due largely to losses in the transportation division, specifically in motor freight transportation and warehousing. The loss of jobs in this major industry would have been greater had it not been for the addition of jobs in the communication division. Employment increases were found among radio broadcasting stations, with several stations adding staff such as disc jockeys, sales workers and clerical people as they expanded their business to larger markets and made format changes.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage and Salaried Employment
1988 and 1989

Industry Title	1988 Average	1989 Average	Net Change 88-89	Percent Change 88-89
Total Nonfarm	**266,100**	**274,900**	**8,800**	**3.3%**
Mining	2,700	2,700	0	0.0
Construction	9,500	10,100	600	6.3
Manufacturing	31,600	31,700	200	0.3
Transportation & Utilities	13,500	13,400	-100	-0.7
Wholesale Trade	17,900	18,700	800	4.5
Retail Trade	51,900	54,200	2,300	4.4
Finance, Insurance & R.E.	14,600	15,700	1,100	7.5
Services	64,500	67,100	2,600	4.0
Government	60,100	61,300	1,200	2.0

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	December 1989 (1)				December 1988			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	123,998,000	117,698,000	6,300,000	5.1(3)	122,120,000	115,978,000	6,142,000	5.0(3)
South Dakota	355,900	342,600	13,300	3.7	353,500	340,100	13,400	3.8
Sioux Falls MSA	73,718	71,138	2,580	3.5	73,946	71,183	2,763	3.7
Rapid City MSA	40,038	38,211	1,827	4.6	39,165	37,566	1,599	4.1
Aurora	1,338	1,309	29	2.2	1,372	1,362	10	0.7
Beadle	9,121	8,852	269	2.9	9,493	9,169	324	3.4
Bennett	1,481	1,445	36	2.4	1,387	1,350	37	2.7
Bon Homme	3,461	3,406	55	1.6	3,340	3,303	37	1.1
Brookings	14,364	13,620	744	5.2	14,937	13,815	1,122	7.5
Brown	19,243	18,381	862	4.5	19,922	19,213	709	3.6
Brule	2,608	2,576	32	1.2	2,445	2,413	32	1.3
Buffalo	425	413	12	2.8	378	355	23	6.1
Butte	3,531	3,354	177	5.0	3,275	3,156	119	3.6
Campbell	1,103	1,039	64	5.8	1,120	1,059	61	5.4
Charles Mix	3,850	3,731	119	3.1	3,827	3,677	150	3.9
Clark	1,831	1,746	85	4.6	1,823	1,757	66	3.6
Clay	6,274	6,118	156	2.5	6,302	6,096	206	3.3
Codington	12,770	12,203	567	4.4	12,466	12,018	448	3.6
Corson	1,418	1,378	40	2.8	1,462	1,410	52	3.6
Custer	3,422	3,320	102	3.0	3,873	3,704	169	4.4
Davison	9,831	9,629	202	2.1	9,475	9,269	206	2.2
Day	3,319	3,159	160	4.8	3,388	3,190	198	5.8
Deuel	2,113	2,045	68	3.2	2,259	2,211	48	2.1
Dewey	2,138	2,015	123	5.8	1,903	1,806	97	5.1
Douglas	1,559	1,519	40	2.6	1,668	1,620	48	2.9
Edmunds	2,073	1,964	109	5.3	2,055	1,971	84	4.1
Fall River	3,476	3,363	113	3.3	3,305	3,199	106	3.2
Faulk	1,196	1,169	27	2.3	1,146	1,115	31	2.7
Grant	4,316	4,158	158	3.7	4,074	3,937	137	3.4
Gregory	2,456	2,368	88	3.6	2,403	2,340	63	2.6
Haakon	1,194	1,166	28	2.3	1,154	1,133	21	1.8
Hamlin	2,402	2,250	152	6.3	2,314	2,193	121	5.2
Hand	2,004	1,966	38	1.9	1,907	1,843	64	3.4
Hanson	1,440	1,405	35	2.4	1,251	1,211	40	3.2
Harding	769	761	8	1.0	769	763	6	0.8
Hughes	8,918	8,600	318	3.6	9,273	8,996	277	3.0
Hutchinson	4,199	4,038	161	3.8	4,272	4,080	192	4.5
Hyde	890	871	19	2.1	865	810	55	6.4
Jackson	1,554	1,504	50	3.2	1,455	1,405	50	3.4

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	December 1989 (1)				December 1988			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,167	1,155	12	1.0	1,060	1,050	10	0.9
Jones	626	589	37	5.9	656	608	48	7.3
Kingsbury	2,663	2,584	79	3.0	2,567	2,425	142	5.5
Lake	5,148	4,928	220	4.3	5,448	5,277	171	3.1
Lawrence	11,309	10,822	487	4.3	10,674	10,274	400	3.7
Lincoln	7,441	7,200	241	3.2	7,321	7,055	266	3.6
Lyman	1,515	1,482	33	2.2	1,599	1,551	48	3.0
McCook	2,806	2,709	97	3.5	2,799	2,704	95	3.4
McPherson	1,446	1,418	28	1.9	1,419	1,348	71	5.0
Marshall	2,389	2,255	134	5.6	2,272	2,162	110	4.8
Meade	9,185	8,756	429	4.7	9,236	8,901	335	3.6
Mellette	822	764	58	7.1	789	758	31	3.9
Miner	1,586	1,548	38	2.4	1,612	1,601	11	0.7
Minnehaha	73,718	71,138	2,580	3.5	73,946	71,183	2,763	3.7
Moody	3,153	3,040	113	3.6	3,340	3,168	172	5.1
Pennington	40,038	38,211	1,827	4.6	39,165	37,566	1,599	4.1
Perkins	2,444	2,408	36	1.5	2,297	2,263	34	1.5
Potter	1,395	1,376	19	1.4	1,377	1,353	24	1.7
Roberts	4,524	4,296	228	5.0	4,484	4,239	245	5.5
Sanborn	1,064	1,031	33	3.1	1,100	1,055	45	4.1
Shannon	2,268	2,167	101	4.5	2,473	2,318	155	6.3
Spink	3,690	3,580	110	3.0	3,607	3,539	68	1.9
Stanley	1,602	1,519	83	5.2	1,577	1,501	76	4.8
Sully	754	749	5	0.7	765	749	16	2.1
Todd	2,883	2,725	158	5.5	2,688	2,598	90	3.3
Tripp	3,397	3,307	90	2.6	3,213	3,111	102	3.2
Turner	4,228	4,038	190	4.5	4,146	3,883	263	6.3
Union	5,314	5,026	288	5.4	5,108	4,921	187	3.7
Walworth	2,999	2,911	88	2.9	2,983	2,864	119	4.0
Yankton	11,398	11,169	229	2.0	10,489	10,241	248	2.4
Ziebach	919	890	29	3.2	916	898	18	2.0

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.
(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.
(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.3 and 5.3. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

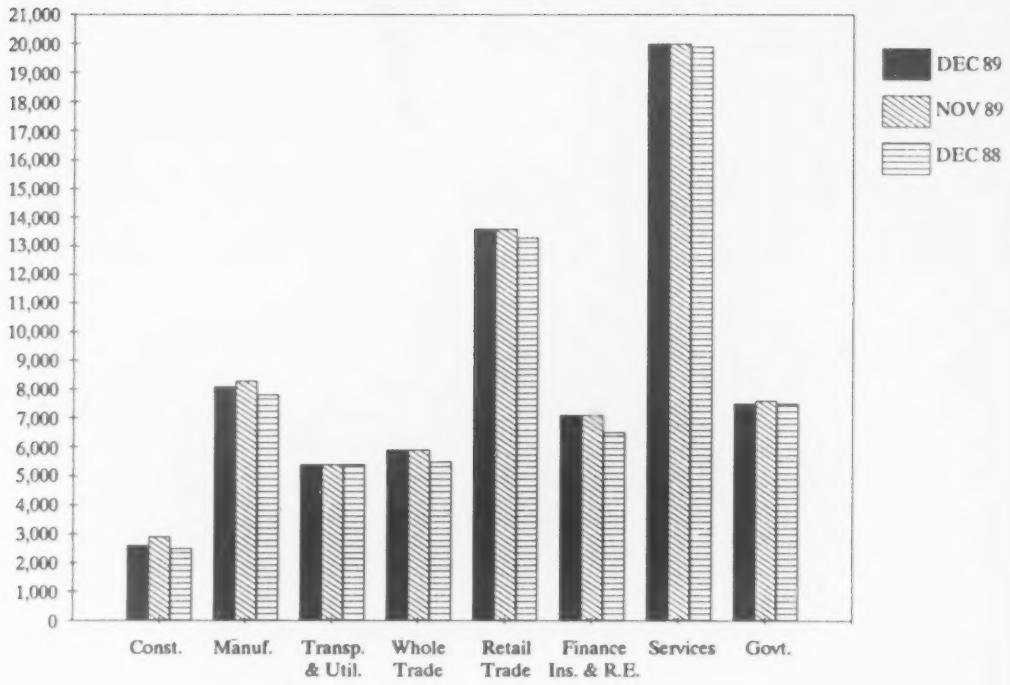
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	268,700	270,400	265,600	-0.6	1.2
TOTAL PRIVATE	206,800	208,600	205,000	-0.9	0.9
MINING	2,600	2,600	2,600	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	8,700	10,100	8,300	-13.9	4.8
MANUFACTURING	29,300	29,800	30,300	-1.7	-3.3
Durable Goods	15,700	15,700	16,600	.0	-5.4
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	8,900	8,800	9,900	1.1	-10.1
Nondurable Goods	13,700	14,100	13,700	-2.8	.0
Food & Kindred Products	7,700	8,000	7,700	-3.8	.0
Paper, Printing & Publishing	3,000	3,000	2,900	.0	3.4
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,900	13,900	14,200	.0	-2.1
Transportation	8,600	8,500	8,800	1.2	-2.3
Communication	3,100	3,100	3,100	.0	.0
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,200	2,300	2,300	-4.3	-4.3
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	71,000	70,600	69,700	0.6	1.9
Wholesale Trade	17,900	18,000	17,400	-0.6	2.9
Durable Goods	8,100	8,100	7,900	.0	2.5
Nondurable Goods	9,800	9,800	9,600	.0	2.1
Retail Trade	53,100	52,600	52,300	1.0	1.5
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	10,200	9,800	10,200	4.1	.0
Food Stores	8,200	8,000	7,800	2.5	5.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	15,600	15,600	14,700	.0	6.1
Finance	10,000	10,000	9,300	.0	7.5
Banking	4,700	4,700	4,500	.0	4.4
Credit Agencies, other than Banks	4,900	4,900	4,400	.0	11.4
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,700	3,700	3,500	.0	5.7
SERVICES	65,700	65,900	65,200	-0.3	0.8
Hotels, Amusement, Personal & Business	17,200	17,300	17,600	-0.6	-2.3
Personal and Business	8,000	8,200	8,600	-2.4	-7.0
Medical and Health Services	25,800	25,600	25,200	0.8	2.4
Hospitals	12,100	12,000	11,400	0.8	6.1
Health Services, other than Hospitals	13,800	13,600	13,800	1.5	.0
Educational Services	4,800	5,400	5,000	-11.1	-4.0
Social Services	4,900	4,800	4,600	2.1	6.5
Membership Organizations	9,000	8,900	9,100	1.1	-1.1
GOVERNMENT	61,900	61,800	60,600	0.2	2.1
Federal	10,800	10,800	10,800	.0	.0
State	17,000	16,900	16,500	0.6	3.0
State Education	8,600	8,400	7,900	2.4	8.9
Local	34,000	34,100	33,400	-0.3	1.8
Local Education	20,500	20,500	20,100	.0	2.0

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

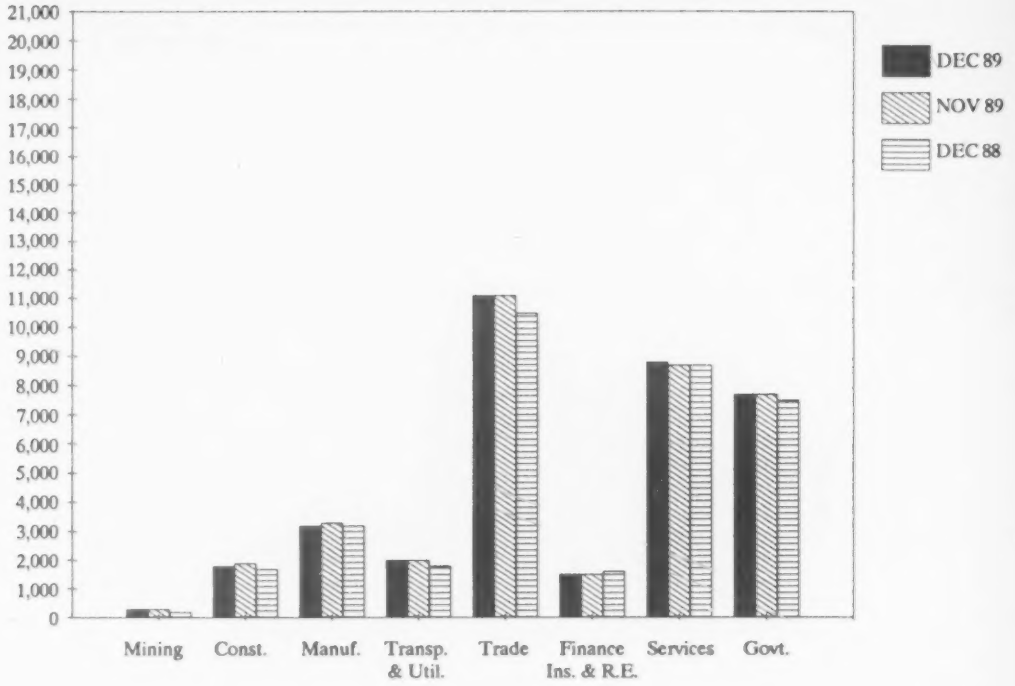


	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	70,200	70,900	68,500	-1.0	2.5
*MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	2,600	2,900	2,500	-10.3	4.0
MANUFACTURING	8,100	8,300	7,800	-2.4	3.8
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	5,400	5,400	5,400	.0	.0
TRADE	19,500	19,600	18,700	-0.5	4.3
Wholesale Trade	5,900	5,900	5,500	.0	7.3
Retail Trade	13,600	13,600	13,300	.0	2.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	7,100	7,100	6,500	.0	9.2
SERVICES	20,000	20,000	19,900	.0	0.5
GOVERNMENT	7,500	7,600	7,500	-1.3	.0

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	36,500	36,500	35,200	.0	3.7
MINING	300	300	200	.0	50.0
CONSTRUCTION	1,800	1,900	1,700	-5.3	5.9
MANUFACTURING	3,200	3,300	3,200	-3.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	2,000	2,000	1,800	.0	11.1
TRADE	11,100	11,100	10,500	.0	5.7
Wholesale Trade	2,200	2,200	2,100	.0	4.8
Retail Trade	8,800	8,900	8,400	-1.1	4.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,500	1,500	1,600	.0	-6.3
SERVICES	8,800	8,700	8,700	1.1	1.1
GOVERNMENT	7,700	7,700	7,500	.0	2.7

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988
Total Private	170,800	172,900	169,300	33.4	33.4	34.4
Mining	2,200	2,200	2,200	39.9	42.0	40.5
Construction	6,500	8,100	6,600	36.0	38.2	37.7
Manufacturing	21,900	22,400	22,600	41.1	42.6	43.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	11,600	11,600	11,900	38.8	39.4	40.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	61,800	61,800	61,100	31.9	30.9	32.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	11,500	11,600	10,700	35.6	35.3	35.8
Services	55,300	55,300	54,200	29.9	29.6	31.3

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988
Total Private	$254.84	$257.18	$253.53	$7.63	$7.70	$7.37
Mining	509.52	515.76	496.94	12.77	12.28	12.27
Construction	386.64	383.91	384.16	10.74	10.05	10.19
Manufacturing	333.32	354.01	354.75	8.11	8.31	8.25
Transportation & Public Utilities	424.08	443.25	412.40	10.93	11.25	10.31
Wholesale & Retail Trade	203.84	196.22	198.06	6.39	6.35	6.17
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	275.19	268.99	260.27	7.73	7.62	7.27
Services	215.58	215.19	212.21	7.21	7.27	6.78

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988
Sioux Falls MSA	5,300	5,500	5,600	43.3	46.4	44.3
Rapid City MSA	2,500	2,500	2,500	40.0	42.4	40.4

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988
Sioux Falls MSA	$367.62	$401.36	$385.85	$8.49	$8.65	$8.71
Rapid City MSA	378.00	403.65	338.96	9.45	9.52	8.39

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	NUMBER		
	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988
Sex, Total	2,782	1,666	2,606
Male	1,931	850	1,875
Female	851	816	731
Race, Total	2,782	1,666	2,606
White	2,514	1,481	2,373
Nonwhite	268	185	233
Age, Total	2,782	1,666	2,606
Under 45	2,041	1,210	1,973
Over 45	741	456	633
2/Industry, Total	2,782	1,666	2,606
Mining	81	36	88
Construction	804	201	808
Manufacturing	778	595	546
Transportation & Public Utilities	115	60	190
Trade	398	303	421
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	59	57	63
Services	409	313	354
Government	138	101	136
2/Occupation, Total	2,782	1,666	2,606
Professional & Managerial	309	280	262
Clerical and Sales	303	290	352
Services	240	177	247
Processing	101	57	96
Machine Trade	102	56	120
Benchwork	363	331	178
Structural Work	955	303	981
Other	409	172	370
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	2,782	1,666	2,606
1-2 Weeks	621	336	675
3-4 Weeks	469	205	443
5-14 Weeks	1,055	629	924
15 Weeks & Over	637	496	564

[1]The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws and who filed claims for unemployment insurance compensation during the week including the 12th of the month.

[2]Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	2,966	2,120	2,866	39.9	3.5
B. Weeks Compensated	10,643	7,920	10,044	34.4	6.0
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$989,352	$687,508	$1,065,057	43.9	-7.1
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal	$44,128,744	$45,052,426	$43,943,500	-2.1	.4
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	4,586	6,661	5,707	-31.2	-19.6
F. Nonfarm Placements	3,254	4,273	3,499	-23.8	-7.0
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	8,645	10,281	4,341	-15.9	99.1

	December 1989
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$71,413

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (ADC) RECIPIENTS

	December 1989	
	People	Savings in Dollars
I. Employed	n/a	n/a
J. Partial Employment	n/a	n/a

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment. **This data is no longer available and will not be published after January 1990.**

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment. **This data is no longer available and will not be published after January 1990.**

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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FORWARDING AND ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

Targeted Jobs Tax Credit Extended

Congress recently extended the Targeted Jobs Tax Credit (TJTC) program through September 30, 1990. The program, which encourages the hiring of workers from target groups, had been due to expire December 31, 1989.

Through the TJTC program, employers can receive a 40 percent tax credit on the first $6,000 earned by each targeted worker in the first year of employment. The maximum allowable tax credit is $2,400 per targeted worker. The targeted groups included in the program are disabled people, young people from low-income families, welfare clients, low-income ex-felons and low-income Vitenam era veterans.

Employers who hire disadvantaged youth for summer jobs also may qualify for the tax credits. In those cases, the tax credit amounts to 40 percent of the first $3,000 in wages. For more information on TJTC, contact a Job Service office or call the South Dakota Department of Labor at 1-800-592-1881.

Selected National Economic Indicators

	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	126.1	125.9	120.5	0.2	4.6
Industrial Production Index[2]	142.8	142.3	140.4	0.4	1.7
Retail Trade Sales[3]	144,440	144,184	139,145	0.2	3.8
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,235	1,342	1,577	-8.0	-21.7
Prime Interest Rate[5]	10.50	10.50	10.05	0.0	4.5

[1]U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.
[2]Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1977 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.
[3]Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.
[4]Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.
[5]Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.

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